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The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 41.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.

Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

ITEMS.

IT is said that traces of an extinct race have been found in Arizona. Evidences showed that the land had been cultivated for centuries by a people having a knowledge of manufactures and arts.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT was much easier last evening, and renewed hopes of his recovery are entertained. His strong will sustains him in his severe sickness, but his bodily strength is very small.

A FRENCH *savant* has announced that he has discovered an antidote for nicotine in the common watercress. It destroys the poisonous effects of nicotine, but does not alter the aroma of tobacco. This will be good news to the inveterate tobacco chewer.

AN ukase has been published at St. Petersburg, reducing the term of service to those who enter the army under the age of twenty, from seven to five years, and promises a further deduction of one year if the conduct is exemplary. This edict is to be followed by another restricting marriage in the army.

LABOR ABROAD.—The working men of Paris are now making great complaints in reference to the further heavy reductions in wages. Three years ago the stone cutters and sawyers were paid 85 cents a day, which rate, at the beginning of 1869 was reduced to 70 cents, and is now to be still further reduced to 55 cents.

A MIDDDLE-AGED widow of Suncook N. H. refused to pay her road tax, and being told by the surveyor that she must pay the amount assessed against her or work it out, she chose the latter alternative, joining a gang of men who were working on the highway and laboring until sundown. She said she would be on hand the next day and continue her work.

CHEAP SCHOOLING.—The total number of pupils registered in Philadelphia last year, was 80,313. The actual expense of the public schools for the year was $1,092.970 17. The annual cost per pupil amounts to the small sum of $12,48. The Mayor reports that no city in the United States educates its children at as low a cost as the city of Philadelphia.

THE ladies of Dallas, Oregon, lately got up some tableaux for the benefit of a church, among which was one called the "New Order of Things." In it the men were represented as nursing babies, making bread and talking one another to death, while the women were chopping wood and doing other out-door work. The picture was received with applause.

LARGEST HOTEL IN THE WORLD.—When the new Union Hotel of the Leland Brothers in Saratoga is completed, it will be the largest hotel in the world. It will have a frontage of one thousand and fifty feet, five stories high. It is to be built of brick, and divided into nine compartments, almost fire proof. The contractor is to finish the grand hotel by the 1st day of June next.

GREAT INDUSTRY. ... the value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, the present year, will exceed $95,000.000. The wholesale dealers in Boston are forming a Shoe and Leather Dealers' Exchange. Since January 1st, nearly 800,000 cases of goods have been shipped from that city, an excess of fully thirty three per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

THE French Empress, it is said, has requested M. Alexander Dumas, Sr., to accompany her East, as the historiographer of her travels. Parisians think that Dumas would be more conspicuous than the crowned head, and that the triumphal arches, the huzzas, and the flowers, and stares would all be for him, as the people in Egypt and everywhere else have the same feeling of admiration for him that Paris felt thirty years ago.

A FRENCH chemist, observing the difficulty of finding door numbers in the night-time, has invented a method by which the numbers of houses and the names of shops are easily visible in the darkest night. The invention consists in rubbing the figures and letters with a certain phosphoric paste, which makes them shine like characters of fire. The application needs only be made once a month and involves but a trifling cost.

MORMON CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE TAXED.—There seems to be a chance for a lively conflict between the Mormons and the United States government. The revenue officers have received instructions to tax the church property of the Mormons, and the many-wived are enraged. It is thought the Mormon officials will not submit, the Brigham now has a chance to execute the threats he made to Senator Trumbull, to put the obnoxious officers outside of the Territory.

BEECHER says: "Laziness is one of the most inexcusable of crimes. I know men justify it sometimes because they have genius. If they have—which they usually have not—they are all the more guilty if they are lazy. For, if a man has genius, (and that is a term which, when properly used, means an organization so sensative that it easily goes into a state of exaltation, and produces results more fruitful than can be produced by ordinary means), the more he has of it the greater is the responsibility that God laid upon him to use it."

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—We commend the following from a Western journal of recent date to all men hereabouts who contemplate "going West." We get letters every day from young men who want to come out West. It is impossible to answer them all. We can say in general terms that a capable, honest and sober young man can do better here than in the East. The chances are in his favor. As Webster said, 'There is room above.' But there is no room here for men who expect a fortune to drop out of the skies or spring spontaneously out of the earth. It is a good deal here as elsewhere. We have to work for our own bread, and those who work hardest get the most and best."

THE SWEDES IN MISSOURI.—An extensive cotton manufacturer near Stockholm, in Sweden, has just purchased twelve thousand acres of land in southeast Missouri, where he proposes to colonize some fifteen hundred families of Swedish emigrants, and to try, on a grand scale, the experiment of at once raising and manufacturing cotton. The great manufacturers of New England are already turning their eyes toward the South and its peculiar advantages under the new conditions of labor for precisely such an experiment. If successful—and it can hardly fail—it will inaugurate a revolution the consequences of which are at present incalculable.

Poetry.

AUTUMN SUNSHINE.

Mild as the glances of angel eyes,
Soft as the kisses of first born love,
Down through the haze of the Autumn skies
Comes the glad sunshine from the realms above.

Beautiful pictures it sketcheth now,
Touched with the glowing hues of old,
Painting the valley and mountain's brow
With purple and opal and red and gold.

A whisper of beauty the spirit fills,
Tales of a land that fadeth never,
Sunshine that glideth the beautiful hills,
Over the bank of the shadow river.

Beautiful rest for the weary soul,
Earth hath no beauty akin to this!
Anthems of gladness forever roll
Over these halcyon plains of bliss.

Down steeps of the life's western hill,
Beautiful sunshine of hope and light,
Every shadow and hope dispel,
Lift my spirit from realms of night.

Soft as the beams of the Autumn sun,
Sweet as the death of the Summer's flowers,
Gather thy jewels one by one,
Take my soul to those fadeless bowers.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are burried in snow,
There comes a festive season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The sun from his cloud pillowed chamber,
Smiles soft on a vision so gay.
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not passed away.

There's a luminous mist on the mountains,
A light azure haze in the air,
As if angels, whilst heavenward soaring
Had left their bright robes floating there.
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days, so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too, quickly they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian summer!
Thou favorite child of the year—
Thou darling, whom nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not long to the sad fields of autumn
Dost thou a last brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world weary spirit
Sweet dreams of its childhood once more.
Thy loveliness thrills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best;
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

Miscellaneous.

THE DRESS, NOT THE LADY.

Nelly Blossom—a pretty name, is it not? sat in her dressing-room laughing as hard as she could laugh. What it could be for, I am sure nobody could tell, for she was alone, neither reading, singing, or talking to herself. She had been occupied in combing her beautiful hair, and this was the situation in which she sat. A brush in one hand, a great mass of silky curls in the other, her voice ringing out in a succession of good, hearty. "ha. ha's."

"What is the matter, Nelly?" asked her mother, standing, smiling, at the door.

"Oh! I was thinking of something so funny!" cried Nell, springing to her feet, and plying the brush; "never mind, mother, I've got a plan in my head, and if I decide upon putting it into execution, I'll tell you what it is."

At breakfast pretty Nelly was all smiles.

"Shall you go out shopping to-day?" asked her mother, glancing casually toward her daughter.

On this, Nelly began to laugh again; then restraining herself on catching her father's eye, she answered, "I haven't quite made up my mind—perhaps I may."

"Ah! contriving already how to make way with that fifty dollars Uncle Joe sent you yesterday! Well, Nell, make good use of it; there's many a poor man would feel like a prince these hard times, with fifty dollars in his hand."

"I'll try to, sir," replied Nelly, her laughing eyes growing more quiet in their expression.

"Who did you see last night, Nelly!" asked Mrs. Blossom, lounging over her tea after the paterfamilias had gone out.

"Henry Lloyd and Charles Sheldon, as usual;" replied Nelly, archly.

"Were they both attentive?"

"As two shadows," replied Nelly. "Henry never looked more noble in his life."

"Last time it was Charles," said Mrs. Blossom.

Nelly blushed. "I know," she said; "I find it difficult to choose between them, I confess."

"Henry is the handsomest and the richest of the firm," said her mother, looking out, as mothers will do, for the main chance.

"I don't know about Henry's being the handsomest;" replied Nelly; "there is something very superior about Charles Sheldon's face, but he is so very retiring! one has to give him so much margin! To be sure. Henry is more dashing—might be called more elegant, and has certainly a more brilliant eye and color. Perhaps he dresses in rather better taste; but although he pleases me more in company, there is something in Charles Sheldon's quiet way and deep eye that sometimes seems more attractive."

"Both appear to have sterling qualities," said Mrs. Blossom,

"Yes, they appear to have; but I'm going to test them to day."

"What do you mean, Nelly?"

"Oh! that's what I was laughing at up stairs, this morning," replied Nelly, in a merry way. "You see I've such a capital plan! and I'm the very one to carry it out. I think, I shall spend my fifty dollars on poor Mill's family."

"What wild freak now?" asked the matter Blossom of the two, looking wonderingly it her daughter. Dear, easy little woman, Nelly had not much to fear from any interference on her part. It was well that the young girl naturally possessed much discretion, good sense and good judgment, for her mother had never imposed any restraint upon her inclinations, wayward or otherwise.

"Don't you think Agnes rather a pretty looking girl, mother?"

"What, little Agnes, my dressing maid?" rejoined her mother.

"Not so very little; about my size, I believe," said Nelly.

"Well, what of her? I am all attention."

"Why you haven't answered my question whether you thought she was pretty," said Nelly.

"O, yes! pretty, rather," was the reply.

"Well, I'm going to dress her up splendidly!"

"Nlly!"

"I'm, truly, in the new bonnet I ordered yesterday, and my best flounced silk. I'm just going to load her with chains, rings, bracelets, and everything handsome; and then I'm going shopping with her."

"Nonsense!" ejaculated the elder Blossom; "Nelly you're crazy!"

"Nowhere near it," said Nelly, laughing again; "I am going to have real fun, you may believe."

"But what object have you in this quiet, foolish scheme?" asked her mother.

"O! you'll see," replied Nelly. "I'm going now, and when Agnes is dressed, I'll come down and exhibit her."

Agnes was pretty and smart also. She was very ignorant, but having been dressing maidin several good families, she had picked up a little smattering of useful information. As for the rest, she was full as handsome and nearly as graceful, when she choose to beas many a lady of fashion.

She entered into the scheme with spirit.

"You are not to buy anything you know," said Nelly, as she turned waiting maid, clasped on the bracelets and aided her in dressing, "but ask for such and such silks, speak in an ordering, commanding way, you know, and manage somehow to show your money; Oh! I have it, carry it in this purse; the gold will shine through the meshes beautifully."

"And what shall you wear?" asked Agnes, surveying herself in the long mirror, with a pleasant face.

"I? O! a plain drab merino, with closed sleeves and lined cuffs; mamma's every-day straw bonnet with the flowers taken out, common Lisle gloves, and look just as plain as a pipe-stem."

"O, dear, dear!" cried the girl, laughing; "why, people won't know you."

"I don't mean they shall," said Nelly, demurely proceeding to dress her hair low upon her forehead, and otherwise alter her appearance so that her mother would hardly have recognized her. Throwing on at last, a deep brown veil to shade her face, she was ready. Agnes had received her directions to keep near Nelly, both in the street, and in the store. It was a long walk to Lloyd, Sheldon & Co.'s. There were three young men; the firm was new, and the partners took an active part in the sales room, thus overseeing their business and economizing somewhat.

Agnes acted the great lady to perfection. She shook out her silks, tossed her head a little, as if with the feeling that everything about her was entirely beneath her notice, yet she could condescend perhaps to buy something, and sailing along the store, her humble-looking companion behind her, she paused at a place where four clerks stood with their eight hands all ranged along together, ready to jump over the counter, if need be, to execute the lady's commands.

Nelly stood quietly back, her face shaded by the brown veil. She saw Lloyd immediately leave a plain-looking customer to the civilities of Sheldon, who was near him, and making a sign to the clerks he was left alone with the new customer.

"I want to see some moire antique," said Agnes with the air of one who had plenty of money.

"Certainly, madam," replied the polite clerk; immediately taking out immense cases of the splendid silks, and spreading them before her.

How much do those come to a yard?" asked Agnes, cunningly showing her gold.

The young man informed her, with a great deal of deference, turning over and displaying a great number of the goods.

"Those don't exactly please me; they ain't costly enough," said Agnes, longing to look over toward Nelly and laugh.

"We have very splendid embroidered silks at almost any price," said Lloyd, delighted that he had fallen in with a customer, who seemed to have no care how much things cost; and with great trouble he took down other cases, catching his coat sleeve unfortunately in a nail, and tearing it nearly from shoulder to elbow.

Nelly was obliged to turn away then, to conceal a smile. Meantime Sheldon had got through with his customer, and the young girl heard Lloyd say, in a murmuring voice, "Just look out for that woman there—goods are lying about loose."

The indignant blood rushed to her face.

"Isn't she a customer?" asked Sheldon in the same tone.

"No, servant, I expect; carry home bundles," said Lloyd, still in that suppressed voice. But Sheldon did not seem to be satisfied; he came forward, saying in a gentlemanly tone; "Can I wait upon you madam?"

Instantly Nelly experienced a glow of warmth about her heart that had felt the rising of scorn before. She modestly replied, "Some flannels, if you please."

"Be kind enough to walk over to the opposite counter. As I see the clerk is engaged there, I will serve you," he said. Nelly followed with a beating heart. How different this treatment from the unkind suspicions of the more elegant Lloyd. Very courteously he waited upon her, forcing no goods to attention; merely bowing if she was not satisfied, taking down with alacrity whatever she asked for, so that every moment, as she looked at his fine countenance, her admiration grew stronger—perhaps another sentiment increased also in depth and intensity. Suffice it to say that Nelly bought till her fifty dollars were expended, leaving directions for the goods to be sent to a certain place, to be paid on delivery.

As she left the store, Agnes threw the card of rich lace she was examining, and saying hastily, "I'll call in again, by-and by," she followed her mistress.

"Well," said Lloyd, drawing a long breath, "of all the infernal——"

"Have you done a pretty good morning's work?" asked Sheldon, laying aside the parcels he had sold.

"Good morning,s work," muttered the other; "I haven't taken a red cent, and look at the counter."

Truly enough, the counter was a sight to be seen. Great heaps of silks, velvets, shawls, and laces strewed it from one end to the other.

"What did that girl buy of you?" asked Lloyd, directing a clerk to put up the goods, a full hour's work.

"Nothing to speak of—only fifty dollars," returned Sheldon.

"Fifty dollars! why, I didn't think she was worth fifty cents!" exclaimed Lloyd.

"Can't always tell by the outside," said Sheldon, smiling—"my customer was a real lady," he added.

"And mine was—O, dear me!"—and Lloyd threw back his head and laughed—so did his coat-sleeve.

I thought you were sure for a hundred dollars at least," said Sheldon.

"So did I."

"I was afraid my customer overheard what I said," continued Lloyd.

"O, no!" replied the other; "she would have left the store; but I am too suspicious of all who are not dressed in style. I'll be more careful in future."

The lesson was learned too late. In a few months the beautiful Nelly Blossom became little Mrs. Sheldon, and brought her husband quite a fortune. It leaked out, about the shopping.

SUM NATRAL HISTORY.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

FLEAS.—The smallest animal ov the brute creation, and the most pesky, is the Fleas. They are about the bigness ov an onion seed and shine like a bran new boot.

They spring from low places, and can spring further than enny of the bug brutes. They bite wuss than the muskeetoz, for they bite on a run; one flea will go aul over a man's suburbs in 2 minnits, and leave him as freckled as the measles.

It is impossible to do ennything well with a flea on you except sware, and fleas ain't afraid of that; the only way is to quit business ov all kinds and hunt for the flea, and when you have found him he ain't there. This iz one ov the flea mysteries, the faculty they have ov being entirely lost jist az you have found them.

I don't suppose there iz ever killed, on an average, during enny one year, more than 16 fleas in the whole ov the United States ov America, unless there iz a casualty ov sum kind—once in a while there is a dog gits drowned sudden, and then there may be a few fleas lost.

They are about as hard to kill as a flaxseed ... ground pepper, they will start bizness again on a smaller kapital, jist az pestiverous az ever.

There iz lots ov people who have never seen a flea, and it takes a pretty smart man tew see one ennyhow; they don't stay long in a place.

If you ever ketch a flea, kill him before yu do ennything else; for if yu put it off 2 minnits, it may be too late.

Menny a flea have passed away forever in less then 2 minnits.

BED BUGS.—I never seen ennybody yet but what despised Bed Bugs. They are the meanest of aul crawling, creeping, hopping or biting things.

They dazen't tackle a man bi dalite, but sneak in after dark, and chaw him while he iz fast asleep.

A musketo will fite in broad dalite, at short range, and give you a fair chance to knock in his sides—the flea is a game bug, and will make a dash at yu even in Broadway—but the bed bug is a garroter, who waits till yu strip, and then pick out a mellow place tew eat yu.

If I wuz in the habit ov swareing I wouldn't hesitate to cuss a bed bug rite tew his face.

Bed bugs are uncommon smart in a small way, one pair ov them will stock a hair mattress in 2 weeks with bugs enuff tew last a small family a whole year.

It don't do enny good to pray when bedbugs are in season; the only way to git rid ov them iz too bile up the whole bed in aqua fortis, and then heave it away and buy a new one.

Bed bugs when tha hev grone awl tha intend too, are about the size ov a bluejay's eye, and hev a brown complexion, and wen tha start out too garrote are az thin az a grease spot, but when tha git thru garrotin' tha are swelled up like a blister.

It takes them 2 days tew git the swelling out ov them.

If bed bugs hev enny destiny to fill, it must be their stummicks, but it seams tew me that tha must hev been made by accident, just as slivvers are, twe stick into sumboddy.

If tha wuz got up for sum wise purpose, tha must hev took the wrong road, for there kan't be enny wizdum in chawin' a man awl nite long, and raisin' a family besides to foller the same trade.

If there is sum wizdum in aul this, I hope the bed bugs will chaw them folks who kin see it, and leave me bee, bekause I am one ov the herticks.

A TEST APPLIED.—A correspondent of one of our religious exchanges says: "I once heard a conversation between a church member and an infidel. After arguments were urged at some length on both sides, the infidel observed to his friend that he might as well drop the subject of conversation. "for," said he, "I do not believe a single word you say, and more than this, I am satisfied that you do not really believe it yourself, for to my certain knowledge you have not given, for the last twenty years, as much for the spread of Christianity—such as the building of churches, foreign and domestic missions—as your last Durham cow cost. Why, sir, if I believed one half of what you say you believe, I would make the church my rule for giving and my farm the *exception.*"

THERE is an implanted sense in man by which nature allures his heart to the charms of virtue in whomsoever her lovely form appears.—*Cicero.*

No good measure was ever proposed which, if duly pursued failed to prevail in the end.—*Jefferson.*

THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Edward Everett became overheated in testyfying in a court room, went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draught of air until his turn came to speak; "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. In this condition I had to go and spend three hours in the court room." He died in less than a week from thus checking the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Professor Mitchell, while in a state of perspiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed, went into another room, became chilled in a moment, and died the same night.

If, while perspiring, or while warmer than usual from exercise or heated room, there is a sudden exposure, from still cold air, to a raw, damp atmosphere, or to a draught, whether at an open window or door, or street corner, the inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin, by which waste and impure matter, which was making its way out of the system, is compelled to seek an exit through some weaker part. The idea is presented by saying that the cold had settled in that part. To illustrate: A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware, but wishing first to get an orange, at a fruit stand, she ran up the bank of the river and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water, and her clothes soon felt cold, which settled on her lungs, and within the year she died of consumption.

A strong man was working in his garden in May; feeling rather tired about noon, he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep; he awoke up chilly; inflammation of the lungs followed, ending, after two years of great suffering, in consumption. On opening his chest there was such an extensive decay, that the yellow matter was scooped out by the cupful.

A Boston ship owner, while on the deck of one of his vessels, thought he would lend a hand in some emergency, and pulling off his coat, worked with a will, until he perspired freely, when he sat down to rest awhile, enjoying the delicious breeze from the sea: On attempting to rise, he found himself unable, and was so stiff in his joints that he had to be carried home and put to bed, which he did not leave until the end of two months, when he was barely able to hobble down to the wharf on crutches.

A lady, after being unusually busy all day, found herself heated and tired towards sundown of a summer's day. She concluded to take a drive to town in an open vehicle. The ride made her uncomfortably cool, but she warmed herself up by an hour's shopping, when she turned homeward; it being late in the evening, she found herself more decidedly chilly than before. At midnight she had *pneumonia* (inflammation of the lungs), and in three months had the ordinary symptoms of confirmed consumption.

A lady of great energy of character lost her cook, and had to take her place for four days; the kitchen was warm and there was a draught of air through it. When the work was done, she, warm and weary, went to her chamber, and lay down on the bed to rest. This act was repeated several times. On the fifth day she had an attack of lung fever; at the end of six months she was barely able to leave her chamber, only to find herself suffering with all the prominent symptoms of confirmed consumption, such as quick pulse, night and morning cough, night sweats, debility, short breath, and falling away.

A young lady rose from her bed on a November night, and leaned her arm on the cold window-sill, to listen to a serenade. Next morning she had pneumonia, and suffered the horrors of asthma for the remainder of a long life.

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one or more ways, by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, or perhaps changing the dress for a common one, as soon as they enter the house after a walk or shopping. The rule should be invariably to go at once into a warm room, and keep on all the clothing for at least five or ten minutes, until the forehead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk and ride on any occasion, do the riding first.

REST.

"*Hold* me, Auntie." What sweet trust and loving confidence were expressed in the dear little upturned face, as Edith, tired of play, stood at my side, with outstretched arms! "*Hold* me, auntie," and in an instant the child was folded to my bosom.

After a little time of silence and resting, "Auntie, do *you* ever want to be holded?"

"Yes, darling; very often."

"Well, then, who holds you?"

"I have the "Everlasting Arms" around me. My dear little Edith can not understand this now; but, as she grows older, I hope she will know it all. Though I can not *feel* the arms of my heavenly Protector, as you, darling, feel mine, sheltering you, and pressing you lovingly to my side, I know that I am as carefully guarded and as tenderly held. When you say, 'Our Father who art in heaven" you think of the Good Shepherd; and I am His little Edith, just as you are mine: He lets me rest upon Him, just as you do upon me."

A slightly wondering look, a gentle smile, and the little one was close on my breast.

Thus it is with us full-grown children, tired of the toys of the world, wearied with life's trifling. O, what a preciousness there is in the security of the Everlasting Arms! Lovingly, trustingly, we rest from all care, all folly, all strife and anxiety, on the bosom of Christ our Saviour.—*The Christian Banner.*

COLONEL J. W. POWELL, of the famous Powell Exploring Expedition in Colorado, has returned to Chicago, and reports that the part of the country through which he traveled is barren. No precious metals were discovered.

"DR. PARR," said a young student once to the old linguist, "let's you and I write a book." "Very well," replied the Doctor, "put in all that I know, and all that you don't know, and we'll make a big one."

A COUNTRY paper advertises for sale a pew which "commands a view of nearly the whole congregation."

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

☞ The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning the following rates:

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Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to
JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

A GOOD DAUGHTER.

A good daughter! There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than her, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which her heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond. There is no such thing as a comparative estimate of a parent's love for one or another child. There is little which he needs to covet, to whom the treasure of a good child has been given. But a son's occupation and pleasures carry him abroad, and he resides more among temptations, which hardly permit affection that is following him, perhaps, over half the globe, to be unmingled with anxiety until the time when he comes to relinquish the shelter to his father's roof for one of his own; while a good daughter is the steady light of her parent's house.

Her ideal is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is his morning sunlight and evening star. The grace, vivacity and tenderness of her sex have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which he reads with her eyes come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song does not make him forget, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality, the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent in those nameless, numberless acts of kindness which one chiefly cares to have rendered because they are unpretending, but expressive proofs of love. And then what a cheerful sharer she is, and what an able lightener of her mother's cares! What an ever-present delight and triumph to a mother's affection!

Ah! how little do those daughters know of the powers God has committed to them, and the hapiness God would have them enjoy, who do not, every time a parent's eye rests upon them, bring a rapture to a parent's heart! A true love will almost certainly always greet their approaching footsteps with expressions of delight. But their ambition should be, not to have it a love merely which feelings implanted by nature excite, but one made intense and overflowing by approbation of worthy conduct; and she is strangely blind to her own happiness, as well as undutiful to those to whom she owes most, in whom the perpetual appeals of parental disinterestedness do not call forth the prompt and fond echo of filial devotion.—*Dr. Palfrey, in the American Odd-Fellow.*

IMPORTANCE OF SLEEP.

Prof. Haven of the Michigan University, who publishes occasional papers on the subject of health, in a recent article has the following on sleep. It is fraught with common sense:

The law of life most frequently violated by students is the demand for timely and sufficient sleep. The mind uses up the machinery of the body when awake, in proportion to the rapidity and energy of its working, and the reservoir is filled up again in sleep. Henry Kirke White shortened his life, not with a dagger or opium, but by an alarm clock. He did not retire to rest when he should, and obeyed the summons of his villainous clock when he should have slept. He died in 1806, aged twenty-one. Probably he might have been alive to-day. "But I can sit up all night," says the youthful student "even after a hearty supper, and feel no bad effects. I rally again in twenty four hours." Of course you do. He would be a feeble youngster who could not endure dissipation for a time. This is the advantage of youth and a good constitution. If you must expose yourself in this way for a sufficiently worthy motive, do it like a man and bear it. Over-punctilious men, who live according to the time-piece and balances, are not the highest type of men. But the everlasting fact remains, that Nature will enforce her laws. If you deprive yourself of timely and sufficient sleep, prepare to pay the penalty when the day of reckoning comes. Come it will. The stories about Wesley, Lord Broughman, Napoleon and others, who slept only four or six hours in the twenty-four, have done much harm. They are generally not really true, for these short sleepers almost invariable take many naps in the day time. If not, they are exceedingly regular in their other habits, and lose no time in wakefulness in bed. It is wise to take regular sleep enough to keep the nervous system steady and strong.

Almost as injurious as late hours at night is the practice of rising too early in the morning. The best alarm clock is sunlight. The eyes should not be wearied by artificial light in the morning. If they must bear this exposure, let it be just previous to the repose of night.

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Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1869.

DON'T TELL IT ALL.

The Free traders are making extraordinary efforts to influence public sentiment in favor of a reduction of our present tariff rates at the coming session of Congress. They tell a great many plausible stories, but omit some very important and vital facts. They point to our foreign trade and declare that we are not buying as much from abroad as formerly, and call this evidence of a decline of prosperity. But they forget to say that in all seasons of free-trade we have bought far more than we sold. They also omit to say that in ordinary business, if a man persists in buying more than he sells, he comes at last to bankruptcy. Every one knows that this same rule holds good in regard to nations. We have found it to be true in our own experience. After every term of Democratic rule in our history, when we have had free-trade for a long time, we have had also a financial crisis; in other words bankruptcy. The effect of our protective tariff has always been to keep us from buying more than we sell, and to change it to selling more than we buy? This has always brought great and permanent prosperity to the whole country. Every one knows that the man who earns more than he spends always saves the difference and is on the way to prosperity and wealth. It is just the same with nations. While we had a Democratic government and a low tariff approximating free-trade, we continually bought more than we sold, and got deeper and deeper each year in debt to foreign nations. Since Republicanism has restored the protective policy we have been gradually getting out of debt, but we still need a further improvement and increase in various articles, so as to enable us to sell more than we buy and get the balance on our side. Protection means selling more than we buy, and thereby growing rich. Free-trade for us means the spend-thrift fault of buying more than we sell, and puts us on the straight road to bankruptcy. This is the plain common sense of practical business which all can comprehend. Let every one bear them in mind when blatant free-traders talk of the beauties of their system.

THE prospect in Spain now is that the Cortes will elect a King shortly and that the Duke of Genoa will be the lucky man. Republicanism must wait still longer. The Spaniards are unequal to the work and unworthy the reward of free institutions. Taught by the experience of his immediate predecessor, Isabella, the new king will doubtless grant his subjects at least a short time to get used to the uneasy yoke from which they have been free for some months. The Duke is but sixteen years old and has been a pupil of the English philosopher Matthew Arnold. He is supposed to be under the influence of Napoleon. The Republicans oppose him.

IN North and South Carolina only about one third of the revenue on tobacco has ever been paid; Virginia is but little better, and throughout the whole South the officers of the law are either evaded or resisted to such an extent that it is thought the military will have to be called into requisition. The civil officers refuse to assist in enforcing the law or punishing criminals. A little more reconstruction is badly needed.

CONTESTING THE STATE ELECTION.—The cry of the cops that they will contest the State election is the wildest absurdity ever heard tell of. Who ever heard of a contested election in which it was not discovered that the largest frauds were always committed by copperheads? Nary contest. It's all the thinnest kind of gas.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD, Assistant United States Treasurer at New York has resigned his office, and demanded an investigation of his conduct. He is charged with being concerned in the gold Ring combination. His official conduct will be thoroughly investigated by order of the President.

ELECTIONS took place in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin on Tuesday, the 2d inst. New York elected a Secretary of State and a Legislature; New Jersey, a Legislature; Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin each elects State officers and a Legislature.

THE attempts of the gold gamblers and copperheads to identify Grant with their gold speculations, for the purpose of making political capital, have become so absurd that they are getting heartily ashamed of it. They are guilty of a good many other things that they would do well to be ashamed of.

THE Secretary of the Navy is instituting such reforms in his Department as will result in a saving of several millions of dollars annually. Retrenchment is the word, after as well as before elections, with Republicans.

THE public debt statement on the 1st inst. shows a reduction of $7,363,852.00 in the month of October. Republicanism and a protective tariff need no better recommendation to the people. Facts speak louder than empty professions.

THE Secretary of the Treasury will continue his gold sales during the month, buying bonds with the proceeds and applying them to the reduction of the public debt.

OUT of 250 passengers on board the ill fated steamer Stonewall, but 60 were saved. A brief report of the calamity will be found in our news columns.

$64,332 070.00 of the public debt have been paid since Grant has been President.

SPAIN is still sending re-inforcements to Cuba.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 129.

TO BE PAID OFF.

The State Treasurer, R. W. Mackey has issued the following circular, notifying the holders of the State bonds of his readiness to pay them off as soon as presented.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Penn'a, Nov. 1, 1869.

To the Holders of the Pennsylvania five per cent. State Loan, issued under the act of June 11, 1840, and maturing July 1, 1870:

Gentlemen:—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have authorized me to give notice to all holders of the five per cent. State Loan, due July 1, 1870, that all such bonds will be redeemed by this Department in full, with accrued interest to date of presentation.

You will, therefore, notify me, (at this office,) of the amount of bonds you hold and desire redeemed, and I will direct the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Philadelphia, to accept your transfers and pay the amount of your bonds, with interest to date of transfer.

These payments will be made on the first and third Saturdays of every month.

Yours, respectfully,
R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

P. S.—The interest on these bonds will cease July 1, 1870.

THE PATRIOT.

When the Harrisburg *Patriot* undertook to forestall public opinion by giving what it calls a "correct state of the case" in regard to the Senatorial election in this district, it should have been so certain of its facts, that neither a suppression of, nor an addition to the truth would have been necessary to make its point. Its statement that "the member of the board from Alleghany township took with him the tally paper which should have been deposited in the ballot-box, and left sealed in the box the certificate of the election officers giving the number of votes cast for each candidate," lacks this very important ingredient, viz: The aforesaid certificate *was devoid of the signatures of any of the officers.* The one now on file in the Prothonotary's office having been signed on Friday night after the election, when all of these election officers, the return judge excepted, were *functus officio.*

Again, when the district return judges met at Bedford, the regularly appointed judge, knowing that a bogus judge—appointed by a minority of five, was on hand—demanded to know whether he was to be recognized as the proper Representative of this county, before surrendering his returns; being assured that he was so recognized, he with a clerk nominated by him, took their seats at the board, and acted with it. The returns being presented, in violation of their sworn duty, the other two judges proceeded to add to the official certificate from this county, the vote of Alleghany township which had been rejected by the board of judges here, and upon that count, declared Hiram Findlay elected, and forthwith proceeded to make out a certificate to that effect, and the regular return judge from this county refusing to be a party to this alteration of his own certified papers, and refusing to sign a certificate thus obtained for Findlay, it was presented to and signed by the bogus return judge. Being thus outraged and deceived, the regular return judge from this county proceeded to foot up the duly certified vote, and made out a certificate in accordance therewith in favor of Mr. Scull.

Now, on this state of facts we suggest. First, The board of return judges of this county acted in a strictly legal manner, when they refused to receive a tally paper from Alleghany township in place of the certificate required by law. Second. The minority of return judges of this county had no legal right to constitute themselves into a board, appoint one of their fellows a district return judge, or make out a certificate of the vote cast in the county. Third, The judge and one inspector from Alleghany township, had no legal right to make out a certificate such as is required by law, three days after their official life had ended. Fourth, The district return judges had no legal right to add to, or take from the properly certified vote of this county. Fifth, The admission of *two* return judges from this county into the meeting of district judges, was not only illegal, but fraudulent and farcical.

These views being correct, Mr. Scull was and is entitled to the certificate as a matter of law and of right; but he assents to the proposition, that the voters of Alleghany township may not be disfranchised because of the gross stupidity of their election officers, and there is a probability that the proper committee of the Senate may so decide, and there being no other objection to the legality of Mr. Findlay's election award him the seat.

Finally, Mr. Scull is not personally anxious to hold a seat in the Senate. He took the nomination a few days before the election with the hope of reconciling party difficulties, and thus saving to his political friends a district, which their numerical strength entitled them to. This is not a question merely personal to Mr. Findlay and himself, but it involves the rights of the voters of the Senatorial district. If Mr. Findlay is legally elected, no one will more cheerfully concede the fact than will Mr. Scull, but he will not permit himself to be tricked into a false position by the convenient return judges from Fulton and Bedford, nor quietly submit to misrepresentation from the Harrisburg *Patriot.—Somerset Herald and Whig.*

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

John W. Geary, Governor.

"The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence, health has prevailed throughout the land, abundant crop reward the labors of the husbandman, commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their paths, the mines and forests have yielded liberally, the nation has increased in wealth and in strength, peace has prevailed and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union, harmony and fraternal interest restored are obliterating the marks of past conflict and estrangement, burdens have been lightened, means have been increased, civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of this land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgment to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence, to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

"Therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do recommend that *Thursday, the 18th of November next,* be observed as a day of thanksgiving and of praise and prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. And I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite the homage and praise due to our bountiful Father of all mercies, and fervent prayer for the continuance of the manifold blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

"By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*"

The President of the United States having issued the foregoing Proclamation, I do most earnestly advise that the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the reasons therein given, strictly observe its recommendations.

GIVEN under my hand and the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, this 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, *Sec'y of the Commonwealth.*

Lunatic Asylum Burned—All the Inmates Perish.

GRANVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 30.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the Licking County Infirmary, situated two miles south of this place. The stone and frame buildings were destroyed; the former was occupied by ten insane persons, and when the fire was discovered, it was too late to rescue them. They were locked in their rooms and all perished. The fire originated from the furnace.

GARRET DAVIS agreeably surprised the National Capital Convention, at St. Louis, by making a speech occupying less than two hours, but grievously disappointed the ambitious citizens of St. Louis by advising them to let capitals alone, and confine their ambition to the building of factories, the construction of railroads, and the development of the agricultural resources of Missouri.

THE PENN'A LEGISLATURE.

Below will be found a correct list of the members of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania:

SENATE.

Philadelphia—1st District, W. W. Watt, R; 21. A. W. Henszey, R; 31, D. A. Nagle, D; 4th, George Connel, R.
5th. *Chester, Delaware and Montgomery*—C. H. Stinson, R; H. J. Brooke, R.
6th. *Bucks*—R. J. Linderman, D.
7th. *Lehigh and Northampton*—R. S. Brown, D.
8th. *Berks*—J. D. Davis, D.
9th. *Schuylkill*—W. M. Randall, D.
10th. *Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne*—A. G. Broadhead, D.
11th. *Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming*—P. G. Osterhout, R.
12th. *Luzerne*—S. G. Turner, D.
13th. *Potter, Tioga, McKean and Clinton*—A. G. Olmsted, R.
14th. *Lycoming, Union and Snyder*—John R. Beck, D.
15th. *Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan*—Charles R. Buckalew, D.
16th. *Dauphin and Lebanon*—David Mumma, R.
17th. *Lancaster*—E. Billingfelt, R; J. B. Wartel, R.
18th. *York and Cumberland*—A. G. Miller, D.
19th. *Adams and Franklin*—C. M. Duncan, D.
20th *Somerset, Bedford and Fulton*—Edward Scull, R.
21st. *Blair, Huntingdon Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry*—C. J. T. McIntire, D; J. K. Robinson, R.
22d. *Cambria Indiana and Jefferson*—Harry White, R.
23d. *Clearfield Cameron, Clarion, Forrest and Elk*—Wm. A. Wallace, D.
24th. *Westmoreland, Fayette, and Green*—A. A. Putman, D.
25th. *Allegheny*—J. L. Graham, R; Thos. Howard, R.
26th. *Washington and Beaver*—James S. Rutan, R.
27th. *Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong*—James Kerr, R.
28th. *Mercer, Venango and Warren*—H. Allen, R.
29th. *Crawford and Erie*—M. B. Lowry, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PHILADELPHIA.	CENTER.
1 L. B. Thomas, R.	Jacob G. Myer, D.
2 G. Maxwell, R. gain	COLUMBIA & MONTOUR
3 Sam'l Josephs, D.	George Scott, D.
4 Wm. Elliott, R.	*Cumberland.*
5 Ed. G. Carlin, D.	John B. Leidig, D.
6 J. F. Mooney, D.	*Dauphin.*
7 Robt. Johnson, R.	1 A. C. Smith, R.
8 Jas. V. Stokes, R.	2 J. E. Parsons, R.
9 S. D. Dailey, D.	*Delaware.*
10 E. W. Davis, R.	Thos. V. Cooper, R.
11 Wm. M. Bunn, R.	*Erie.*
12 Alex. Adaire, R.	1 C. O. Bowman, R.
13 J. Forsyth, D.	2 D. D. McCreary, R.
14 John Cloud, R.	*Fayette.*
15 A. Albright, R.	T. B. Schnatterly, D.
16 M. C. Hoog, R.	*Franklin and Perry.*
17 W. Comly, R.	1 G. Skinner, D. gain
18 Jas. Miller, R.	2 D. Milliken, D. gain
Adams.	*Greene.*
A. B. Dill, D.	Jos. Sekgewick, D.
Allegheny.	*Huntingdon, Mifflin & Juniata.*
1 M. S. Humphreys, R	1 H. J. McAteer, D.
2 Alex. Miller, R.	2 A. Rohrer, D.
3 Joseph Waston, R.	*Indiana & Westmoreland.*
4 James Taylor, R.	1 D. M. Marshall, R.
5 D. W. White, R.	2 A. M. Fulton, R.
6 John H. Kerr, R.	3 J. F. Kreps, R.
Armstrong.	*Lancaster.*
M. M. Steel, R.	1 A. Godschalk, R.
BEAVER & WASHINGTON	2 A. C. Reinoehl, R.
1 W. C. Sherlock, R.	3 E. B. Herr, R.
2 A. J. Buffington, R	4 John E. Wiley, R.
3 H. J. Vankirk, R.	LEBANON.
BEDFORD FULTON & SOMERSET.	J. B. Deminger, R.
1 J H Longenecker R	LEHIGH.
2 F. B. Long, R.	1 A. Woolever, D.
BERKS.	2 D. H. Creitz, D.
1 Henry Brobst, D.	LUZERNE.
2 A. T. C. Koffer, D.	1 S. W. Keene, D.
3 H. H. Schwartz, D.	2 J. F. M'Mahon, R.
BLAIR.	3 G. Cory, R. gain.
Joseph Robison, R.	LYCOMING, UNION & SNYDER.
BRADFORD & SULLIVAN.	1 Theodore Hill, R.
1 J F. Chamberlain, R	2 T. Church, R.
2 J. H. Webb, R.	3 A. H. Dill, D.
BUCKS.	MONTGOMERY.
1 Joshua Beans, D.	1 J. Eschbach, D.
2 E. McKinstry, D.	2 J. J. Harvey, D.
BUTLER, LAWRENCE & MERCER.	NORTHAMPTON.
1 G W McCracken, R	1 S. Bolleau D.
2 D. Craig, R.	2 D Engleman, D.
3 E. A. Wheeler, R.	NORTHUMBERLAND.
4 Alex. Leslie, R.	R. Montgomery, D.
CAMBRIA.	PIKE & WAYNE.
John Porter, D.	W. H. Dimmick, D.
CAMERON. CLINTON & MCKEAN.	POTTER & TIOGA.
A. B. Armstrong, D.	1 B. B. Strang, R.
CARBON & MONROE.	2 J. B. Niles, R.
W. B. Leonard, D.	SCHUYKILL.
CHESTER.	1 James Ellis, D.
1 Jas. C. Roberts, R.	2 J I. Steel, D.
2 Jos. C. Keech, R.	3 F. W. Snyder, D.
3 A. Darlington, R.	SUSQUEHANNA & WYOMING.
CLARION & JEFFERSON	1 G. S. Fassett, R.
R. B. Brown, D.	2 A. P. Stevens, R.
CRAWFORD.	VENANGO & WARREN.
1 H. C. Johnson. R.	1 J. D. McJunkin, R.
2 F. W. Ames, R.	2 C. W. Stone, R.
CLEARFIELD, ELK & FORREST.	YORK.
John G. Hall, D.	1 George Hush, D.
	2 B. F. Porter, D.

RECAPITULATION.

SENATE.

Republicans	19
Democrats	14
Republican majority	5

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans	60
Democrats	40
Republican majority	20

FEARFUL DISASTER.

Another Great Calamity—Burning of the Steamer Stonewall on the Mississippi—Two Hundred People Perish in the Water—Heroic Conduct of the Officers and Passengers—Appalling Scenes—No Life-Boats or Preservers at Hand.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says that the steamer Stonewall, which left St. Louis on Tuesday evening for New Orleans, heavily laden with passengers, horses, mules, hay, and other freight, was lost last night near Neely's landing, and was burned to the water's edge. When the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the boat was so heavily laden that she could not be brought nearer than one hundred yards of the shore, and great confusion and terror prevailed.

There were about 200 cabin and deck passengers on board, a large number of whom were women and children.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and scores of men jumped into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming, but nearly all these were lost.

The steamer Bell Memphis, on her way to St. Louis, reached the scene during the fire, and picked from the water all that are known to be saved.

LATEST PARTICULARS OF THE STONEWALL DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.

The number of lives lost by the Stonewall disaster is about two hundred and eighteen. Among the lot is Emma Fitcher, keeper of a well known bagnio, who was en route to New Orleans.

Mr. Phelps, of Shreveport, La., who reached here last night from the wreck, reports that Captain Scott, Frank Murray, the mate, Captain Downs, and Mrs. Gregg, of Louisiana, William Chick, of St. Louis, and George Blackman, are positively lost. Edward Fulkinson, reported lost, has reached the city. It is estimated that about thirty have been saved on the Stonewall.

The party on the boat included one hundred and fifty deck passengers, sixty of the crew, and forty cabin passengers. C. A. Smith, of St. Louis, a passenger on the Belle Memphis, reports that they met the Submarine No. 13 below the wreck, and it was complained that she passed by and refused to stop and afford assistance.

The Belle Memphis brought up fifteen passengers from the Stonewall, many of them badly burned.

A PRISONER in France recently confessed that after poisoning her husband she poisoned her mother, of whom she was very fond, merely to obey the directions of a somnambulist, who demanded, in order to aid her to escape the demands of justice, that she should procure him "the toe of a dead relative."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE slung shot with which Twitchell the Philadelphia murderer, killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, has been found.

COLEMAN C. MCCLEAN, aged about 79 years, who e parents reside at Gettysburg, committed suicide at Meadville on Saturday last, by shooting himself with a pistol.

ONE of the Harvard professors, who had taught French for twenty years, with great success lately tried to converse with a Frenchman, and the man had finally to inform the sage that it was no use—he couldn't understand Dutch!

THE colored population of Cairo, Illinois, have such dread of medical students belonged to infect that place and to seize upon good specimens of their race for dissection, that night meetings and promenades are unpopular.

TEA.—A Japanese colony has commenced the production of tea in California. The seeds were brought from Japan by people accustomed to the culture. They have been planted, have germinated, and are now growing thriftily in El Dorado county.

THE free traders are in convention at Buffalo. Professor Perry, who recently had a discussion with Mr. Greeley at Boston, and other prominent free trade advocates, made speeches. Resolutions were passed urging the repeal of the duties on iron and coal.

THE business men of Wabash, Indiana have adopted a resolution asking that the barbers' shops in that city be closed on Sunday, because allowing them to be open on that day would be "granting black men special favors over white men."

PROF. GRUESSELBECK, of the University of London, has discovered a sleeping potion which will suspend the vital faculties for any length of time, when he can revive the patient by a "stimulating fluid." He proposes to test his discovery on the next criminal condemned to death.

RETURNS are received from more than two-thirds of all the Presbyteries ratifying the re-union of the Presbyterian Chush by the required majority. The two grand Assemblies will meet in Pittsburgh on the 10th of November, to count the votes and declare the result.

THE flag of the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, captured by the rebels at Gettysburg, and afterwards re-captured among the baggage of Jeff Davis, has been received by the State Adjutant General from the War Department.

THE *Miners' Journal* announces a fraud in the election, in Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, there being but twenty three names on the list of voters while 172 votes were polled, and calls for investigation not only as to that but other districts in that county. The voters in that neck of woods couldn't have been enlightened on the Registry question.

A REFRESHING story is told by the London *Times* of the state of education in the British navy. It appears that when the French fleet visited Spithead the admiralty command of the English fleet signalled to all the officers of the squadron who could speak French to accompany the pilots on board the French vessels. But one officer answered the signal.

MISS EMMA WEBB, the young woman who is lecturing against female suffrage, is described as of fascinating presence, rather more than the average light, possessing a charming oval face, full of intelligence; a pair of bright black eyes, from which dart glances full of fire and meaning, and beautiful hair, arranged in the most wonderful of top-knots with long streaming locks behind.

AT the late meeting of the Education League, in Birmingham, England, one of the speakers told a story designed to illustrate the failure of present methods of teaching. A teacher was trying to show her pupils that they saw with their eyes and heard with their ears, but it was a revelation to them. She then said, "You have noses, what are they for?" After a dead silence for a moment an adventurous youth replied, "Please ma'am, to be wiped!"

THE Pittsburgh *Gazette* says: "An important improvement in the manufacture of [illegible] has been devised by a Philadelphia mechanic. The collar, being stuffed with elastic cork, is light in weight, and adapts itself to the shape of the animal as readily as if it was moulded. It is highly elastic, does not chafe or gall the neck, and the cork being a non-conductor, injury from the heat is prevented."

A CANADIAN merchant, recently arrived, says that money is very abundant in Canada, and can be had on good security at four per cent. per annum. He adds that United States bonds are the best securities for any north of the St. Lawrence. Probably the Canadians will think before long that it would be best to arrange their boundaries so that United States bonds will not be classed as foreign securities.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—On Sunday afternoon last two men took a boat at Poquonnock, Connecticut, for the purpose of crossing the Farmington river. With them were a boy and girl, and the fourtook seats in the boat. When about half way across, one of the oars slipped and fell overboard, and in endeavoring to recover it the man let go the other one, which was also lost, and the boat, becoming unmanageable, floated rapidly down the stream and over the dam. The men were rescued about half a mile below, one of them insensible and the other nearly so; but the two children were drowned.

REJOICING OVER A. J.'s DEFEAT—The Republicans of Tennessee who are temporarily residing in Washington met on Saturday evening at the St. James Hotel, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their gratitude for the defeat of Andrew Johnson in their State. The parlors were filled to overflowing by the friends of the Republicans from Tennessee. On motion, Judge J. W. North, of Knoxville, Tennessee, was called to the chair and Colonel John Robinson, of Carroll county, was elected Secretary. Judge North explained the object of the meeting in a well-timed speech congratulating the country upon the glorious result of the late Senatorial election in their State.

THE identical towel which Hannah Dustin used to tie fifteen Indian scalps, at the time she escaped from captivity and returned to Haverhill, Mass., is now in a good state of preservation, and is handed down as an heirloom in the family of Charles H. Lowell, of Randolph. Mrs. Dustin's maiden name was Hannah Cluff, the initials of which are marked on the towel by her own hand, which towel she herself spun and wove before marriage. She requested to have it given to the oldest daughter in each family. It has passed through four successive generations, and is preserved as a sacred relic of the brave woman. That's a first class Dustin towel.

A WHISKY REBELLION.—There has been a whisky war in Brooklyn on a small scale. A number of internal revenue officers went down in the Fifth ward to seize some whisky stills, and were met by a crowd of the men usually interested in stills, who, as alleged, assaulted the revenue officers with brick bats, stones, and other missiles. Subsequently a battalion of one hundred and two privates, six special deputies, composed of men who have been in the army and navy during the war assembled at the City Park. They were armed each with a revolver and several rounds of cartridge. They proceeded to the eat of war. Seven stills were seized and carted to the Navy Yard, where they were guarded by the marines. The excitement was so great at one time that fears of a general riot were entertained.

AN INCIDENT OF THE LATE STORM.—A story is told, says the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, of the late storm which runs as follows: An old gent with his aged wife tried to escape from the flood which surrounded his house and stable by wading, but his wife, strength and resolution were not equal to the task, so he helped her up into a tree and made his way to a knoll a short distance away. Here he stood, lamenting his situation in this wise: "Oh! if I only had my wife here I wouldn't valley giving five dollars! And there's the pig! I'd give ten dollars this minnit if he was only safe! The spotted colt's gone too! I'd give two dollars more if she was ashore!" The old lady was safely carried to dry land by some neighbors, but her husband's grief for the loss of the colt and pig was too great to be assuaged, and he passed the remainder of the night lamenting their loss.

A DETROIT girl has been fined twenty-five dollars for screaming "murder" when a fellow hugged her. The lover paid the fine.

ALL the kitchen girls in a certain French city recently struck for higher wages, less labor and the privilege of having the company of their beaux in the kitchen. The mistresses granted the last named demand, which so thoroughly satisfied the girls that they resumed duty without troubling about more pay or lighter tasks.

RICHMOND, Oct. 28.—Col. John Burke, inspector of internal revenue, J. T. Justis, William M. Just and R. F. Valentine, tobacco manufacturers were arrested last night, charged with conspiring to defraud the revenue by means of counterfeit tobacco stamps. All were bailed for trial.

The detectives last night captured $8,000 worth of counterfeit tobacco stamps. In the case heretofore telegraphed of parties charged with the sale of bogus tobacco stamps, all have been sent on for trial except Stone, who is to be examined on November 9.

WANTS TO BALANCE ACCOUNTS.—The Fifth Auditor, looking over his books, has discovered a considerable balance due the United States from Ministers, Consuls and Commercial Agents, who were in office at the time of the rebellion. He has advised the Solicitor of the Treasury of the fact, and rather more than suggests the idea of calling on such of those late officials and their bond-men as are yet living, or can be found, for the amounts thus standing unsettled, in order to balance the accounts. It is well enough to make the attempt before they have all died or ab-conded.

WINTER PREPARATIONS.—The Pacific railroad company has taken every precaution to keep their road open during the winter. Snow sheds and snow fences have been erected at all points where the storm would be apt to impede travel. A provision car with two weeks' rations for four hundred passengers will be attached to every train. Large forces of men will be stationed upon each section, prepared to work the trains through at any cost; and it is promised that there will be no more delay in the conveyance of freight and passengers than upon any of the eastern roads.

MR. GLADSTONE'S recent letter, declaring it the intention of the Governor not to grant amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable dissension among Liberals and Irishmen in England. The London Amnesty Association has entered its protest, and public sentiment was proposed to be shown by a public meeting held in London on Saturday. It was attended by fifty thousand people. Resolutions demanding the release of the prisoners were adopted and inflammatory speeches made. The flag of the United States was displayed and loudly cheered.

"GENTLEMEN of the jury," said a Western lawyer, "I don't mean to insinuate that this man is a covetous person, but I will bet five to one that if you should bait a steel trap with a new three cent piece, and place it within six inches of his mouth, you would catch his soul. I wouldn't for a moment insinuate that he would steal, but may it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, I wouldn't trust him in a room with red hot millstones, and the angel Gabriel to watch 'em."

COAL AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.—Of workable square miles of coal area, Pennsylvania has 13,126, West Virginia 15 000, Kentucky 13,700, Tennessee 3,700, Alabama 4 300, Ohio 12,000, Indiana 7,700, Illinois 44 000, Iowa 24,000, Missouri 21,000. The known workable coal area of the United States is over 200,000 square miles, whereas the known workable coal area of all the world besides amounts to only 26,000 square miles. Great Britain, with all her fame and power of production, has only 6,195 square miles of workable area, or one half the coal area of Kentucky.

GO TO WORK.—The European Free Trade League, located in New York, is very active, and the friends of Protection must go to work. The great battle is to be fought the coming winter, when the Tariff Bill comes up in Congress. We would advise the friends of Protection to get ready for the battle, and to see that the members of Congress stand by the domestic industrs of our country, instead of sacrificing it to foreign interests. English manufacturers will spend millions of dollars to accomplish such an object; and it is the European manufacturers, through their agents in New York, who are supplying the funds to pay the lecturers and others to subordinate our industry to European industry. Eternal vigilence is the price of Liberty.—*Miners Journal.*

THE statistics of internal revenue for the present year, taking a period of six months, from March 1st to September 1st, show that the gain from the tax on whisky over the same period in 1868 is equal to 95 per cent., and the gain from the tax on tobacco of the same period is equal to 66 per cent.

Treasurer Spinner's report shows that in comparing the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the six months ending September 30th, 1869, with the same period in the year 1868, the receipts have increased $19.233 953. 01, and the expenditures decreased $36 801.014 59, a total of $56 034.967 in favor of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the payment at once, and without rebate, of the interest due on the first of November on registered and coupon bonds. $5 486 000 in gold will be required to pay the November interest. Secretary Boutwell now has on hand about $84,000 000 in coin, and about $28,000,000, in coin bearing certificates, besides about $8 000 000, in currency. After the payment of the November interest, over $58,000.000 in coin will remain on hand, and no more will be required for the payment of interest until the first of January next.

A HOPELESS TASK FOR THE CHINESE IN SACRAMENTO.—The Chinese residents of the city commenced last evening on I street, above Third, their annual clearing out of devils. The musicians went after the cloven footed gentry straight from the word go, creating racket sufficient, as far as an inexperienced out-sider can judge, to raise the biggest devil in the city. We understand that the exorcistic ceremonies will continue for five days and nights, the whole closing with the burning up of the various bamboo figures that ornament the temple where the services are conducted. It would appear that the Sacramento Chinamen are more successful in their contests with the chief of the lower regions and his myrmidons than their brethren of San Francisco. While inquiring at the temple concerning the mystic rites last evening, we met two San Francisco Celestials who informed us that they had come up to see how the affair was managed here. One of them remarked that in San Francisco there was "Belly much debbil; we killee him every two, tree months."—*Sacramento Union, Oct* 19.

New Advertisements.

MASONRY.—
HARRY DROLLINGER of Hopewell, takes this method of informing the public, that he is prepared to execute at short notice and in good and workmanlike style, Brick and Stone laying, furnace building and repairing and all other work in his line, in Bedford and adjoining counties. Parties wishing to secure his service, will address him at Hopewell Bedford county Pa.
Sept1y.

ESTATE OF THOMAS COOK DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Cook dec'd. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said dec'd, which is situate in Harrison twp., on the premises, on the 26th of October, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF JACOB MILLER, dec'd.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller late of Bedford county dec'd. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said deceased, which is situate in Cumberland Valley twp., on the premises, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff,
Sheriff's office, Bedford Pa.

LATEST STYLE WINTER GOODS.
Mrs. E. V. Mowry has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, and has opened a stock of the latest styles of MILLNERY and DRESS GOODS. FANCY NOTIONS &c. She has also on hand a fine assortment of furs, and shoes all of which will be sold at a very short profit.
29oct3m

Miscellaneous.

HARPERS MAGAZINE.
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HARPERS MAGAZINE, *apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.*

Critical Notices of the Press

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPERS MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120 000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the rare monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Her ald Boston.*

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Subscription to HARPER'S MAGAZINE WEEKLY, *and* BAZAR, *to one address for one year,* $10 00 *or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7 00.
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PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middleton, Conn. 29-oct3w

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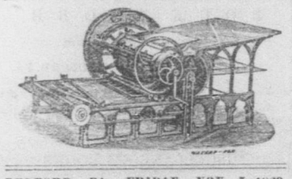
J. B. FORD & CO., Publ's., 39 Park Row,
29oct4w New York.

TRUSTEE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, in Juniata twp., on Friday, the 19th day of November 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a house and

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY. NOV. 5. 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann. Isaac Mengle Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502 O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leave Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.0 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

EDWARD HARRISON, E-q., died very suddenly in Brooklin last Wednesday evening.

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

NEWS Boys are prohibited from selling news papers in the street cars of Philadelphia.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

DANDRUFF eradicated, the scalp made clean, and gray hair restored to its original youthful vigor by the use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.*

SALES OF PROPERTY.—On Friday last, the Patterson farm was sold to W. J. Patterson for $8,550, and the Mill property to a Mr Webber for $7,650.

A County fair will be held in Cumberland on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th of this month. A number of our town folks are talking of going over.

Now is the time to secure a homestead. Remember Mrs. Brashear's sale of Town lots on Walnut hill on Thursday, Nov. 11th 1869.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, agent.

JOHN W. KNOX, Esq., of Boydstown, received a premium at the Hollidaysburg fair, for the best two horse wagon. Hurrah for Bedford county.

A Mr. Bell of Harrisburg was awarded the contract to build the "Narrows" Bridge" below Bedford for $5,800. It is to be finished by the first of January next.

THE new Church, erected under the auspices of the Reformed congregation, at New Paris, this county, will be dedicated to the service of God, on Saturday, Nov. 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes. Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LOOK OUT FOR BREAKERS.—Juliana street is now being piked, and when done, will be a regular trapezoid. We predict that more than one party will find its area before the winter is over. A little fast driving is all that is necessary.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school-books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

FURNACES TO BE BUILT.—Four or five new furnaces are already projected to be built along the line of the Huntingdon and Broad top Railroad the coming summer. Can Bedford afford to be without railroad communication with Mt. Dallas any longer.

FILTHY.—The habit, which some of our citizens have, of dumping coal on the pavements, covering them with fine coal and dust to be carried into every office store and dwelling in the town. Why not put it on the street until it can be stowed away in some proper receptacle?

WE have had quite a run of speculators in our town the past week or two. They are principally capitalists looking after ore and other mineral lands. All we want is a railroad and we will soon have capital and capitalists to develop our mineral wealth and make us rich and prosperous.

THE extraordinary success of the Kemble furnace, at Riddlesburg, has not only induced the proprietors to determine to build another stack next Summer, and double the capacity of their furnace, but has also awakened a spirit of inquiry among foreign capitalists that is likely to result in the erection of a number of furnaces in various parts of our county within the next year or two.

VALUABLE ORE VEIN IN CUMBERLAND VALLEY.—Mr. William Karns, who has been prospecting for ore, for some time, in Cumberland valley, from the western part of Bedford Southward, informs us that he has found the vein, which has long been known as cropping out at Boydstown, to be 4 feet thick on the lands of William Dunkle 2 miles South of town. A shaft sunk 7 feet deep shows 4 feet of the very best fossil ore and unusually clean and pure, there being no sand or other admixture. One mile further south the vein crops out 8 feet in thickness. At Stromingr's, five miles South of town and three and a half miles from the Bedford Springs the vein is about 8 feet thick, with a perpendicular breast of 300 feet by actual measurmement. From this point to the narrows below Bedford, on the line of the Bedford and Hopewell railroad, as projected, a distance of 5 or 6 miles there is a gradual slope that will admit of carrying the ore down without the aid of engines. The advantages for the erection of furnaces and manufacture of iron at this point will be unsurpassed. The attention of capitalists should be called to it at once. A better day is dawning for Bedford county than she has ever known if the people will only seize the golden moment of opportunity. The completion of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to this point is absolutely necessary, at the earliest possible moment.

THE BROADTOP RAILROAD is beginning, after a long struggle, to overcome its difficulties and to look forward to a career of prosperity. Its business shows a gratifying increase during the present year. The Tresseling on the road is kept in good repair, and the Company is beginning to fill up the larger bridges so as to shorten their span, and as soon as possible replace the present wooden structures with permanent iron bridges. Its present prosperity is due to the combined good management of its President, B. Andrews Knight, its gentlemanly Superintendent, Mr. J. McKillips, and its very efficient engineer, Mr. John Fulton. During a recent trip over the road we had the pleasure of meeting the two gentlemen last named, and were gratified to find them deeply interested in the completion of the road to Bedford and the general development of the resources of the County.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post Office, at Bedford, up to Nov. 1st. 1869. Persons calling for these letters will please state they have been advertised.

J. B. Best,	James McGarty,
R. H. Burke, (2)	David McConaly,
James E. Burnes,	Wm. W Maulfair.
Sadie R. Crisman,	Mrs. Julia A. Nycum
Jeremiah Croule,	Louis Potter,
Mrs Patsey Dotson,	W. I. Reiber.
Dr. A Brooks Everett,	W. P. Reiber,
W. I. Garlinger,	Miss Rebecca K. Spice
J. W. Gorden,	Elizabeth Tuton,
Alpheus I. Groff.	Miss Sarah Thomas.
E I Kerkeslager,	George Tilmore,
G. T McCauley,	J. W. Woy,
Miss Elizabeth Miller.	Joseph B. Will.
David H. Miller,	

D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

MR. A. SIDNY RUSSELL, a former citizen of this place, and long and well known to all our people, died of heart disease, in Philadelphia, on Sunday Oct. 24th. His remains were brought to Bedford and buried from the residence of his brother Hon. S. L. Russell. Mr. Russell had been clerk in the Post office in this place for several years previous to his removal to Philadelphia last Spring, and had won the esteem and confidence of the whole community by his urbanity of manner and integrity of character. A wide circle of sincere friends mourn his loss and sympathize with his bereaved friends and relatives.

Constitution Bitters can be taken at all times and under all circumstances. No ordinary exposure will prevent their salutary effects, and no bad result can accrue from an overdose. They will effectually cure debility, chronic or nervous, liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic diarrhea, diseases of the kindeys, and all diseases arising from a disordered stomach, liver or intestines.

TEAMSTERS are asking $2.50 per ton for hauling coal from Mt. Dallas to Bedford. That is just about what the coal is worth at Mt. Dallas. We dont know that the teamsters can do the work for less, but we do think that it is about time to build our railroad and get coal at $2.50 per ton delivered or just about half what it cost to get it in the present way.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S three-story brick is now under roof. There is quite a contrast between the fine building that now stands on that ground, and the one of a year ago. Who will be the next to follow suite? A railroad to this place would be the cause of the erection of a number of fine buildings within the next two years.

IT is estimated that there are about 6,000,000 dogs in the United States and it is proposed to increase the national revenue by taxing them one dollar per head. Some parties about here had better ship their stock, or their dog tax will over run their bounty and income tax, which would be awful.

IN consequence of the sudden changes of weather the last few days, a number of persons have taken severe colds. This community has been remarkably healthy all Fall, and if the above ailments are attended to in time, there is no reason why we should have much sickness this winter.

A SUGGESTION.—No person visiting Pittsburgh should neglect visiting the Iron City College and witnessing the operations of this far famed institution. Those unable to do so can obtain Circulars giving full particulars by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55.00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

* * * * * WE had wandered for many hours through tangled forests of Tropical shrubs and trees, some of them emitting a most delicious and invigorating odor, when we suddenly came upon a large and well cultivated plantation, in the center of which were several buildings. Entering these we found them to be the "press houses," stills &c., where the sugar cane is crushed for the manufacture of St. Croix Rum. Over 100 Coolies were at work, and the smell from the fermenting vats was very exhilarating and pleasant. We were shown through the entire establishment, and learned that all the Rum here produced was shipped to Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co., New York, to be made into their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. The peculiar good effects of this Rum—which is the purest and best in the world—are well known. Not a single case of Dyspepsia Fever and Ague, Consumption, or any such disease can be found on this Island, (except of invalids come here for their health, and they are almost always cured). Combined with Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla, and other important ingredients, this Rum becomes PLANTATION BITTERS; and surely no finer Tonic and general Family Remedy was ever seen. The combination of these Bitters was first discovered here many years ago, and all the Natives swear by PLANTATION BITTERS, and say "there is nothing like it." Judging by the robust health of the witnesses, I am certain their testimony is true.—*Extract from a letter from Santa Croix.*

* * * * * R. S. T.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Methodists of Johnstown dedicated a fine new church on the 24th of October. It cost $65,000, all of which has been paid except 2,500 dollars. The Church has been three years in process of construction and claims to be the finest in the State. We clip the following from the *Johnstown Tribune.*

The church is a magnificent structure, pure Gothic in style, and built of native sandstone. It is in all particulars believed to be the finest M. E. church in the State.

There are really two churches in one—the main structure, first used on last Sunday, fronting on Franklin street, and the "chapel" portion fronting on Locust street. The "chapel" has been in use for nearly two years, and embraces on the first floor an infant Sabbath school room and five class rooms, and on the second floor a lecture room, which is also used as a Sabbath school room for the larger pupils. Two doors on the first floor connect it with the auditorium proper, which embraces the whole of the main or front building.

The size of the auditorium may be inferred from its seating capacity. The pews will seat comfortably 840 persons, and with the aid of settees or chairs 1,000 can be accommodated. The furniture, decorations, and general finish of this room correspond with the style of the exterior. All is Gothic. The windows are of stained glass, very pretty and not too gaudy. The frescoing commands universal admiration, the ceiling being light blue, the arches and brackets in cream color, the walls in lilac, and the chancel in blue and stone color. The carpet is green ingrain, with a Gothic figure. The whole of the wood work of the room is of native walnut and chestnut, finished so as to retain the natural color of the wood. The wainscoating is of chestnut; the pews of chestnut, topped with walnut. The pulpit and pulpit platform and elevation for the use of the choir are faced with the two woods, very tastefully blended, and all producing a very pleasing effect. The pews are upholstered with hair cushions, covered with green rep. There are eighteen spring bottomed Gothic chairs for the use of the choir, also covered with green rep. On the pulpit platform are three high backed Gothic chairs, covered with green plush. The room is lighted at night by means of two immense chandeliers, each having eighteen burners, and fourteen side brackets, each with three burners. It is heated by two Lawson furnaces.

There are two main entrances to the room from Franklin street, between which is the raised platform for the choir. At the opposite end of the room is the pulpit. The floor descends gradually from the front of the room to the pulpit. There are two central and two side aisles, and three blocks of pews, the pews in the two side blocks having a diagonal relation to those of the main blocks. By this arrangement every hearer directly faces the pulpit.

The auditorium is acoustically a complete success. The preacher can make himself distinctly heard in every corner of it without undue effort, and his voice sounds as naturally as if exerted in an ordinary sized drawing-room.

Iow Hostetter's Bitters cure Dyspepsia

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritions portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures is dyspepsia*, combicated with *biliousness.*

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: they invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true.*

ONE of the few really successful enterprises of the day is Parker & Co.'s One Dollar Sale. Their system offers a greater opportunity for the purchase of the thousand and one useful articles, at a price that comes within the reach of all classes, than any other.

It is a well understood fact, that certain classes of goods pay the dealer a very large percentage of profit: This appears almost necessary, especially in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c., of which a dealer does not sell sufficient of any one article to make it an object of trade, and is obliged to purchase in small quantities; and when the goods are sold by three or four different classes of merchants, and each charge a very large profit, the price becomes double the original cost of manufacture before reaching the hands of the people.

It is in such goods Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer street, Boston, deal most extensively. Their sales are so immense they make each article a speciality, often buying all a manufacturer can produce. Their system gives universal satisfaction. Read their advertisement. 5nov:1m.

Books and Periodicals.

CHOICE NEW JUVENILE BOOKS—THE UNCLE SAM SERIES.—We have just received from the publishers, Fields & Osgood, Boston, specimen copies of this fine series of Juvenile work. This Series has been prepared with a view to furnishing American Children books of a higher order than most of the current juvenile literature. Believing that intelligent parents will regard with peculiar favor an attempt to secure for their children reading that shall at once be full of interest and marked by high literary merit, the publishers have taken special pains to make this series worthy of universal acceptance. In its production they have been so fortunate as to enlist the pens of four very popular writers and the pencil of two of our most skillful artists. The Pictures are entirely new, having been designed expressly for the illustration of THE UNCLE SAM SERIES, and reproduced with great care. The subjects are persons famous in American history or legend, and have a perpetual attraction for all American boys and girls. They are as follows: "Rip Van Winkle's Nap;" "The Story of Columbus;" "Putman the Brave;" "The Ballad of Abraham Lincoln." They are Illustrated with Colored Pictures, and bound in Illuminated Paper Covers. Price, 60 cents each.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following communication comes to us without signature or note of any kind to indicate the writer, but because of its advocacy of so important a matter as the railroad, we insert it, contrary to our usual rules:

THE RAIL ROAD.—We have long enough put our trust in outsiders. We have prayed long enough to Jupiter—It is time now to put our shoulder to the wheel—for Jupiter will not help those who do not help themselves. The whole west is reticulated (net worked) with railways, and although there has been assistance from abroad, very much has been done to build them by the farmers themselves, and truly they have found their account in it. Capitalists from abroad are not so ready as formerly to put their money in distant railways, for they have found in many cases that the chief profits of these enterprizes have been received by the localities in which they are built. But when they find that the people of the localities evince a laudable desire to improve their transportation by subscribing of their own funds toward that object then the capitalists come forward with a will. Our people and workmen to subscribe at the rate of about $5000 per mile for a railway from Mt. Dallas to Bridgeport—say about $100,000 for the whole distance, which amount if they succeed in raising outside capitalists will make up the balance. There is no doubt if this work was done that the land adjacent to the railway would increase in value at the least calculation $20 per acre. Take all the railways in the United States, and the increase in value made by them to the adjacent land will *average* that. Now measuring one mile on each side of the road from Mt. Dallas to Bridgeport calling the distance 25 miles makes 50 square miles of adjacent land to be benefitted, this reduced gives 32,000 acres which at $20 per acre makes ($640,000) six hundred and forty thousand dollars additional value conferred on the land in a distance of 25 miles. Or by subscribing $5000 a mile you make a belt of land 2 miles wide more valuable by $264,000 per mile than it is at present, thus more than quintupling the investment making it worth five times as much again. There is no humbug in this it is the sober truth, it is universal experience. Look what the rail road has done for Bloody Run just below us, at least doubled it in population and business in five or six years. But build these 25 miles of road and it connects us with the whole world east and west, with New York and San Francisco, with Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This little link is only wanting to give us the same advantage that is possessed by the towns along the Juniata, all of them more than doubled in value in the last four years. Every cent that our farmers can rake and scrape should be appropriated at once to this enterprise which can instantly be put in operation and managed by directors of their own choosing, at home here, uninfluenced by foreign capitalists. Why for such an object—collections ought to be made at all public meetings children should save their pennies to bring it about. Daughters should appropriate a portion of their pin money to effect this grand object. Now we are out of the world unnoticed and unknown. Now "we see through a glass darkly" but once complete the railway and we should be "face to face" with the whole world. Let not a week elapse until this pittance is made up. It is the surest investment to pay that our people can possibly make.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

There is no change in cloverseed, and further small sales are reported at $6 20@7. Timothy ranges from $3 37½ to $3 50. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over $2 47@2 50.

There is no change in quercitron bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at $35 50 per ton.

The flour market is excessively dull, nobody in the trade will deny the fact, and there is evidently more disposition to realize. The demand is mostly confined to the wants of the trade. Sales of 500 barrels in lots, including extras at $5 75@6; northwestern extra family at $6 25@7—the latter figure for choice; $6 25@6 75 for Pennsylvania do. do., including a choice lot at $7. $6 25@7 for Indiana and Ohio do do., and $7 50@8 50 for fancy. Rye flour is steady at $6. In corn meal nothing doing.

The wheat market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bushels western red at $1@1 70 per bushel; white ranges from $1 45 to 1 55. Rye is steady at $1 05@1 10. Corn is very quiet and dull; sales of yellow at $1, and mixed westeren at 93@98c; also a lot of new yellow at 85c. Oats are inactive, with sales at 56@58c. 500 bushels New York two rowed barley sold at $1 15.

Whisky is dull. We quote at $1 18 @1 20 for wood and iron bound.

DIED.

On the 9th of October, 1869, in Juniata twp. Mrs. MARIA KERR, aged 44 years, 5 months and 16 days.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 27th day of Oct., by the Rev. John A. Nuner, Mr. DANIEL S. A. BORTZ, to Miss ELIZ. LEANY, all of Cumberland Valley twp., Bedford county.

By Robt. Ralston Esq., at his residence in Waterside, on Thursday, Oct., 28th 1869, Mr. JACOB DIAMOND, to Miss BARBARA KING, all of this county.

At the residence of Joseph Snowden, in Middle Woodberry twp., Oct. 31st, 1869, by Joseph Snowden, Esq., Mr. DAVID P. BISHOP, to Miss ELIZABETH YOTTER, all of Bedford co., Pa.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE TO JUSTICES.

All newly elected Justices' are required by law to file a notice of their acceptance within thirty days after their election. Therefore all such must send said notice to me immediately.
5nov O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

STRAY STEER, came to the premises of the subscriber, in St. Clair twp., in June last, a stray Steer, supposed to be one year old. He has no marks, is a bright red, except a little white along the belly. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. ISAAC LING.
5nov3t

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL *CHAMBERLIN'S* LAW BOOK FOR BUSINESS MEN!

Every Farmer, Every Merchant.
Every Mechanic. Every Manufacturer.
Every Business Man, and Every Young Man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full particulars, address, O. D. CASE & CO,
3nov6t Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR November Term, 3d Monday. 15th day, '69.

Thos. Gilchrist foreman	Joseph H. Mullin,
Isaiah Morris,	Andrew Rouser,
Jeremiah Clark,	Peter Steckman,
James B. Faughnar,	Martin Borts,
Jacob Barton,	Samuel F. Shoup,
Abraham Corl,	John Griffith, of Jos.
John Wolford,	Calvin Tobias,
Abraham Morgart,	Levi Fluck,
Solomon Suter,	Solomon Wilkinson,
George Kinsely,	Henry Boor,
Josiah Whetstone,	B. F. Williamz,
Hezekiah Logue,	Robert Montgomery.

List of Petit Juror's drawn for same Term:

George Barefoot,	James Madara,
Geo. W. Pointz,	Amos Berkheimer,
C. C. Garlick,	Hiram Rohm,
David Brumbaugh,	Eli Holsinger,
Thomas G. Walker,	Hugh Kinton.
William Simpson,	John M. Walter,
George Steel,	John Lafferty.
Michael C. Miller,	John Shoemaker,
Daniel R. Snyder,	H. H. Fisher,
Daniel Barley,	R. H. Barley,
Jacob S. Brown,	Mathew Pearson,
George Smith,	Levi Carpenter,
Daniel Staver,	Geo. W. Vickroy,
Christian Miller,	John S. Imler,
Archibald Blair,	Matthias Smith,
William F. Foultz,	D. B. Armstrong,
Jonathan Cable,	Philip Holler,
John C. Miller,	H. H Dasher,
Philip Smith,	John P. Williams,

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1869.

ISAAC KENSINGER, WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: JOHN C. FISHER, Clerk, Jury Comm's.
4nov2t

New Advertisements.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced *"Man and Wife,"* a new serial story, splendidly Illustrated, by Wikie Collins, (Author of "The Woman in White" "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New Subscribers will be supplied with HARPER'S WEEKLY from the commencement of the Story to the end of 1870 for Four Dollars.

Critical Notices of the Press.

The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title, "A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION."—*New York Evening Post.*

HARPER'S WEEKLY may be unreservedly declared to be the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public question which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common-sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year..... ..$4 00
An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each in one remittance; or, Six Copies for* $20 00, *without extra Copy.*

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express free of expense, for $7 each. A complete Set, Comprising Thirteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII. ready January 1st 1870.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEKLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address,

HARPER & BROTHERS,
5nov New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE KEEPING of BONDS and OTHER SECURITIES, &c.
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,
GUARANTEE RATES.

	For a Year, or less Period
Government and all other Coupon Securities including Bank Bills,.....	$1 00 per $1,000
Gold Coin or Bullion,.....	1 25 " 1,000
Silver Coin or Bullion,.....	2 00 " 1,000
Silver & Gold Plate, under seal, at owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of....	1 00 " 100

Deeds Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

The Company is also prepared to rent Small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a Tin Box,) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60 $5, and $100 per annum. Also, to Store Books of Account, Records, Valuable Title Papers, etc., at reasonable rates. No charge less than one dollar.

President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President:
HENRY LLOYD.
Directors:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,	BYRON H. PAINTER.
HENRY LLOYD,	JOSEPH S. MORRISON,
WILLIAM REA,	GEORGE BLACK,
WILLIAM M. LYON,	CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
JAMES I. BENNET,	

Secretary and Treasurer:
S. F. VON BONNHORST.
22oct3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November next, at the Court House in Bedford for confirmation.

1. The administration account of John P. Reed Adm'r of the estate of James Taylor, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd.

2. The account of Lewis Putt, Esq., Adm'r of all and singular goods and chattels, rights and credit which were of Joseph Crissman, merchant, late of the township of Liberty, County of Bedford, Pa., dec'd.

3. The account of Samuel L. Russell, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Dr. William Watson, dec'd, Adm'r with the will annexed of Eliza Watson dec'd.

4. The account of Samuel L. Russell Adm'r with the will annexed of Eliza Watson, late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

5. The Administration account of William Gracey, Adm'r of Martin T. Foor, late of East Providence twp., dec'd.

6. The account of John S. Sproat and John F. Gepart, Executors of the last will and testamony of Maj. Joseph Sellers late of Bedford twp., dec'd.

7. The account of John Stayer, guardian of Jacob L. Miller, one of the children of Daniel T. Miller, late of South Woodberry twp., Bedford County, dec'd.

8. The account of G. H. Spang, guardian of Henry Zimmer, minor child of Samuel Zimmers, late of Bedford twp., Bedford Co., Pa., dec'd.

9. The first administration account of Jacob L. Albright and Josiah Miller, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry twp., dec'd.

10. The account of David F. Steel, and Thomas Steel, Executors of the last will and testamony of George F. Steel, Esq, late of Liberty twp., dec'd, who was guardian of William Rufus Entrekin minor child of Alfred Entrekin dec'd

Certified 9ct., 17. 1869.
22oct O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

THE ONLY RELIABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA in the KNOWN WORLD

DR. WISHART'S GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS and PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL are a positive and infallible cure for dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, and no matter of how long standing.

They penetrate to the secret abode of this terrible disease, and exterminate it, root and branch forever.

They alleviate more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

They are noted for curing the most desperate and hopeless cases, when every known means fail to afford relief.

No form of dyspepsia or indigestion can resist their penetrating power.

DR. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL

It is the vital principal of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passage of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each deceased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs. Cough Sore Throat Bronchitis. Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Asthama. Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, &c.

A medical expert, holding honorable collegiate diplomas, devotes his entire time to the examination of patients at the office parlors. Associated with him are three consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence, whose services are given to the public FREE OF CHARGE.

This opportunity is offered by no other institution in the country.

Letters from any part of the country, asking advice, will be promptly and gratuitously responded to. Where convenient, remittances should take the shape of DRAFTS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Price of Wishart's American Dyspepsia Pills, $1 a box. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Price of Wisharts Pine Tree Tar Cordial, $1 50 a bottle, or $11 per doxen. Sent by express.

All communications should be addressed
L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.
No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,
22oct3m PHILADELPHIA.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias* and *Vend Exponas* to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 13th day of November, A. D., 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit.

No 1. Adjoining Valentine Fickes, deceased, on the North, Conrad Imler and William Cook on the East, John George on the South, Joseph Cook and Thomas Cook on the West, containing 190 acres more or less.

No. 2. Adjoining Edward Shoenberger on the South, Henry Boquet on the West, Peter Shoenberger and William Cook on the North and William George on the East, containing 310 acres more or less.

No. 3. Adjoining John Berkhimer on the South, Jacob Fisher, now others on the West, John George on the North, John Cessna improvements on the East, containing 270 acres more or less.

No. 4. Adjoining lands of John Fetter on the East, lands of Henry Johnson on the South, Edwin Shoenberger and William George on the West, and John Cessna on the North, containing 400 acres more or less.

No. 5. Adjoining the Summit of Dunnings Mountain on the East, James Watt on the South, William Berkhimer and others on the West, and William George on the North, containing 289 acres more or less.

No. 6. Adjoining lands of John Ake on the North West, Conrod Claycomb on the North East and John Bowser on the South West, containing 80 acres and 90 perches more or less.

No. 7. Adjoining lands of Adam Shaffer on the East, James Johnson on the South, Dr. Shoenberger's Heirs on the West, Jacob Eckhart on the North, containing 250 acres more or less.

No. 8. Adjoing lands of Edward Evans on the West, Mary Dyce on the North, Pryseis heirs on the East, Charles Williams on the South, containing 250 acres more or less.

No. 9. Adjoining lands of Conrod Imler on the West, Edward Evans and James J Inson on the North, and lands of Samuel Barclay's heirs on the South, containing 180 acres more or less.

No. 10 Adjoining lands of the defendant on the South East and West, and John Shea on the North, containing 173 acres more or less.

No. 11. Adjoing lands of Charles Petit and the last described land on the South and East, lands of John Shea on the North, lands of George Craugham on the West, containing 173 acres more or less.

No. 12. Adjoining lands of John Shea, John Little on the South and West, Edward Evans on the North, and Charles Williams on the East, containing 121 acres more or less.

No. 13. Adjoining lands of John Boyer and Dr. Shoenberger heirs' on the North and West, Edward Evans on the South, containing 88 acres more or less.

No. 14. Adjoining lands of John Boyer on the South East, Joseph Ake on the South West and Dr. Shoenberger heirs' on the South East, containing 124 acres more or less.

No. 15. Adjoining lands of Defendants on the South West, the Blair county line on the North East, Joseph Eckhart on the South, containing 100 acres more or less.

No. 16. Adjoining lands of Matthew Potter on the South West, Emanuel Bolinger on the North West, Jacob Burket's heirs on the East, and other lands of defendants on the South East, containing 100 acres more or less.

No. 17. Adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger in right of James Mc Cormick on the North and James Barkes heirs on the South containing 74 acres more or less.

No. 18. Adjoining other lands of Defendant on the South, Margaret Bowman on the North West, and the Blair County line on the East, containing 150 acres more or less.

No. 19. Adjoining the Blair County line on the North, Margaret Bowman on the South East, and Dr. Shoenberger's in right of John Swagert on the South, containing 117 acres more or less improved.

No. 20. Adjoining other lands of the defendant in the North East Jacob Burket's improvement on the South East, Leonard Swagert on the South West, Philip and George Swagert on the North West, containing 407½ acres more or less.

No. 21. Adjoining other land of defendant on the East, Peter Stiffler on the South East, John Linn on the South West, John Still and Philip Swagert on the North West, containing 414½ acres more or less.

No. 22. Adjoining other lands of defendant on the North East, Peter Stiff

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

TO IMPROVE SANDY SOILS.

Mr. Editor:—There is a very erroneous but strong impression on some minds, that light, loose sands are valueless for purposes of cultivation. In their natural state, it is true, they are not very productive; a few crops of rye or buckwheat reduces their fertility, and so much manure is thenceforth requisite to reinvigorate and keep them in heart that they are either turned out to pasture, or abandoned in despair. I have had some experience in the cultivation of this species of soil, and my success has induced me to attach to them a much higher degree of importance than is usually accorded. And I am fully persuaded that even the lightest and most sterile sands may, by proper management, and without any ruinous outlay of expense, either in time or capital, be made highly and permenently productive; in short, that our poorest plains land can be redeemed from this unjust imputation of utter worthlessness, and made to yield not only remunerating crops, but crops equaling in abundance and richness those afforded by the most affluent soils upon which labor has ever yet been bestowed.

In the first place, in order to successful amelioration of sandy soils, it will be necessary completely and thoroughly to cleanse them from stumps. After this is affected, let them be plowed deeply, with a strong team, in the last of summer, turning in all the wild growth upon them to the depth of at least one foot; then harrow thoroughly and roll with as heavy a roller as you can procure. The next thing is to give the surface a good dressing of clay. This earth will generally be found in the near vicinity of the field to be clayed, either in some neighboring run or water course, or beneath the sand, for sand and clay are never far apart. The finer it is, and the more *greasy*, the better and more durable will be its action; and the more liberally it is applied, the more thorough will be the improvment consequent upon its application. The best time for applying it is immediately after plowing, and to secure its being refined and broken up, it should be deposited in heaps and spread evenly over the surface, to remain exposed during the winter to the action of the frost. In the spring plow again not so deeply as before, in order not to disturb the sward, harrow, and again roll. You can now sow on rye, or plant, and the crop will come off in season to allow you an opportunity to give another dressing of clay, which in quantity should be equal to the first—say forty cords to the acre—and spread as before.

This will entirely change the texture of the soil, and you will no longer have the barrenness of sand to contend with, but a soil endued with all the essential requisites of permanent and vigorous fertility, and on which manure will act with as much celerity and energy as upon the richest loams. It may be thought that the quantity of clay recommended—eighty cords to the acre—is large, but when we reflect that some cultivators bestow this amount of stable manure, and bear in mind the very important fact that while manure is an article for which money has to be paid, the whole cost of clay is embraced in the carting, the objection arising from the quantity requisite to insure a complete and thorough improvement being large will at once cease to retain its force. If the farmer cannot afford this, he can apply a less quantity at first, and add to it year by year; but in this case he must be contented with a much less lucrative return for his annual labors, as a very large percentage of clay is called for, in order thoroughly to improve the soil, and overcome the many and serious imperfections of sand as it naturally exists. Therefore it is much better and more in accordance with the policy of enlightened economy, to give enough at first to effect the object desired, and enter at once into the profits of the business, than to occupy years with only a limited annual return.

One great reason—and indeed I regard it as the principal one—why manure never acts vigorously on light sands is, that the extreme perosity which characterizes it, causes the dung to keep *dry*, and consequently to remain *inert*. A lump of dry manure is no better in the soil than a chip or a stone, and will produce just the same effects upon the crop. The clay gives cohesiveness to the particles, unites them by a sort of glutinous attachment and consolidation, and while it favors the absorption and retention of moisture, ensures the fermentation and ultimate decomposition of the dung. In a few years the soil will assume a fine dark appearance, resembling garden mould, and the various grasses will find in it a bed capable of affording expansion to their roots, and supply a moisture and soluble food commensurable with their wants.

To every person, therefore, who is the possessor of sandy soil, I would say, *clay it at once!* No soil is so easily worked, and from no soil, when managed in this way, will labor secure to itself a more certain and rich reward.

A GLOUCESTER COUNTY FARMER.

New Jersey, August 1, 1869.

RECREATION FOR FARMERS.

"Humph!" I hear some farmer say, "what does he mean by recreation for farmers?" I will try to tell you what I mean. At the present day it is found that all classes and conditions of men are greatly advantaged by an occasional relaxation from their daily round of duty, whatever its name or nature. None seem to be exempt from this law of our being. None can ignore it without serious loss to person and purse.

The loss to a person grows out of the fact that we cannot continue one set of muscles in work, to the neglect of others, without sooner or later overworking the one and impairing or enervating the other. Persisting in this course tends to deteriorate the whole system. This is in all probability less true of farmers than of people in most other occupations. Their necessary labor brings about all their muscular system into use. The extent of the use in their case is just where the evil comes in. Unceasing toil tells upon them to such an extent as to bring on premature old age. We see them bowed over in what should be the prime of life. They lose the buoyancy and elasticity of mind; they become taciturn in their homes. A sombre sadness seems to pervade all around.

The wife is too often overworked and partakes of the same spirit. The children growing up in such at atmosphere lose interest in home—if they ever had any interest in it—and look forward with longing eyes to the time when they can escape to the city, the West, or the sea.

Too much of the emigration from our New England farms has its cause just here. I know of individual cases in which this is true. The homes are not pleasant to them by reason of unceasing work and the want of cheerfulness in the family.

The remedy, I think, in a measure is to be found in farmers finding out that they can accomplish more, year by year, if they devote a portion of their time to recuperate their powers by relaxation. After a season of relaxation we bring new energy into all we have to do. Work is done with a will. More of cheerfulness accompanies it. Disappointments fail to depress as formerly. Old things have passed away. The future wears a new aspect. "We have renewed our youth as the eagle."

I am aware that most farmers will say, 'This is all very well; but we cannot possibly, bring it round." Just here is where the trouble lies, I am ready to admit. At the same time I would urge you to seek for some way to accomplish it. Take your wife into your counsel, and also the children. You will find that they will enter into a solution of the difficulties with a will. Your combined wisdom will be sure to triumph in the end, because your interest is involved in it.

When once the matter has been put to the test, no fear of it ever being dropped. Much of seeming discontent and hardship will disappear. Try it.—*New England Farmer.*

Humorous.

A sprightly little girl being asked, "What is nothing?" replied, "Shut your eyes, and you will see it."

THE principal occupation of the "girl of the period" is said to be to sit at the window and watch for the "coming man."

AN auctioneer recently advertised for sale a large quantity of oil paintings, "by some of the ancient masters of the day."

"MOTHER," said Ike Partington, "did you know that the 'iron horse' had but one ear?" "One ear! merciful gracious, child, what do you mean?" "Why, the engineer, of course."

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you're hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to the bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently, in a New York store. "No, sir, that is clay," quietly replied the dealer.

A Cork paper publishes the following erratum:—"The words printed *'pigs* and *cows'* in Mr. Parker's letter on the land question, in yesterday's issue, should have been *pros* and *cons.*"

"Where Ignorance is Bliss," &c.—A Fact.—Party (who has brought back the "music" stool in disgust): "Look'ee 'ere Mister Auctioneer, this thing ain't no manner of use at all. I've twisted 'un round, an' ol' woman 'ave twisted 'un round, but sorra a bit o' toon we can get out of 'un!"

A SENSIBLE contemporary says: "The women ought to make a pledge not to kiss a man who uses tobacco and it would soon break up the practice." A friend of ours says "they ought also to pledge themselves to kiss every man that don't use it—and we go for that too."

"IMAGINASHUN, tew mutch indulged in," says Josh Billings, "soon is tortured into reality; this is one way good hoss thieves are made; a man leans over a fence all day and imagines the hoss belongs tew him, and sure enuff, the first dark night, the hoss does."

A MAN who had been arrested as a vagrant protested that he had a regular trade and calling, to wit, smoking glass for total eclipses of the sun; and as these occur only a few times in a century, he was not to blame for being out of employment a good deal.

SOME time since a gentleman died in the town of Y——, who during life refused to believe in another world. Two or three weeks after his demise his wife received through a medium, a communication which read as follows:—"Dear wife I now believe. Please send me my thin clothes."

A LITTLE five year old girl being asked by her ma, after an attempted bible lesson, why God did not want Adam and Eve to eat the fruit on a certain tree in the garden, replied thats he did not know, unless it was because "God wanted to "can" it for his own use."

"YOU seem animated by this fine scene, my dear Annie," said her lover. "No," said she, "I shall never be *Annie mated* till I am your wife, dearest;" and he gave her such a kiss that Jemima vowed she thought somebody had hit against our street door with a life preserver, it made such a noise.

HER "Photo" album richly bound,
And shining fair with lustrous gold,
I from the table raised and said:
"Is this your Bible I behold?"
"Ah, no!" she said with happy smile,
We maidens have, you know our whims,
And though devoutly pondered o'er,
No bible 'tis; but Book of *Hims.*'"

AT a school in the north of England, during a lesson on the animal kingdom, the teacher put the following question: "Can any boy name to me an animal of the order of dendata—that is a front toothless animal"? A boy, whose face beamed with pleasure at the prospect of a good mark, replied, "I can!" "Well, what is the animal?" "My grandmother!" replied the boy in great glee.

Two friends, taking a walk on a turnpike leading out from Baltimore, were passing a milestone inscribed "2 M. to B." "Poor B—," said one of them; "a queer place for a grave, and a mean sort of a stone to mark it." "Why, it's a milestone, man!" said the other innocently. "Is it, indeed! If "2 M." don't spell *tomb*, I should like to know what it does spell?"

A ST. LOUIS minister, traveling through Indiana, says: "Soon after passing the capital of Indiana, my attention was called to the hit made by one of the pictorial papers as to the ease with which divorces are obtained in that state. A railroad conductor is represented as saying,—'INDIANAPOLIS! FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR DIVORCES.' That morning's *State Journal* acknowledged the force of the caricature, but suggested that injustice might have been done to Chicago."

AN invalid son of Bacchus was about to undergo an operation for dropsy at the hands of his physicians. "O father, father" screamed a son of the patient, who was looking on, "do anything else, but don't let them tap you." "But, Sammy," said the father, "it will do me good, and I shall live many a year after to make you happy." "No, father you won't. There was never anything in our house that lasted longer than a week."

A STEAMBOAT captain on one of the American lakes was recently feeling his way along in the dark, when the look-out ahead cried out, "Schooner without a light." It was a narrow escape; and as the steamer passed the schooner the captain demanded, "What are you doing with your schooner here in the dark without a light?" To his dismay, the skipper, who was a Frenchman, answered, "Vat you do here viz your ole steamboat in three feet of water, eh?" and just then the steamer landed high and dry on a sand bank.

RIDDLES.

A sailor launched a ship of force,
A cargo put therein, of course;
No goods had he, he wished to sell;
Each wind did serve his term as well;
To neither port nor harbor bound,
His greatest wish to run aground.
Ans.—*Noah and his Ark.*

There was a son of Adam's race,
Who had a certain dwelling place,
A house complete and covered o'er,
Where no man lived since or before.
'Twas not composed by human art,
With wood, brick, stone, in any part;
'Twas in no den, 'twas in no cave,
'Twas in no rock, 'twas in no grave.
'Twas not in heaven, nor in hell;
Nor on earth, where mortals dwell;
'Twas not on the sea, nor on the main,
Nor on the hill, nor on the plain.
If you do know this man of fame,
Tell where he lived and what's his name,
Ans.—*Jonah and the Whale.*

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 287 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interrst upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London....£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fr. 30 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
6aug3m No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite INQUIRER building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. au13

J. W. KNOX,

BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DAY.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.
JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.
AUGUSTUS HARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A.B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN BAKER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES. BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIRINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kind,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &c.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL.
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.
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WALL PAPER.

Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON

several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October, as after that time the books will be left with H. NICODEMUS for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, HARPER'S BAZAR FRANK LESLIE, CHIMNEY CORNER and all other Illustrated papers for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

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